

Richmond District Lunatic Asylum,

DUBLIN.

REPORT

OF THE

RESIDENT MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.



DUBLIN:

JOSEPH DOLLARD, DAME-STREET.

1863.

90.

NAMES OF GOVERNORS,

AND

DATES OF APPOINTMENT;

With Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended
31st December, 1862.

N A M E.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
The Earl of Meath	6th September, 1830	3
The Archbishop of Dublin	8th " "	none
The Right Hon. Fred. Shaw	" "	7
The Earl of Fingall	1st December, 1831	none
John Ennis, Esq., M.P.	24th February, 1844	none
Sir Edward Borough, Bart.	" "	none
The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's	" "	4
Sir George Hodson, Bart.	15th February, 1847	15
Michael Staunton, Esq.	" "	25
Very Rev. Dr. Yore	" "	16
G. A. Hamilton, Esq.	" "	none
John Lentaigue, Esq.	" "	9
Viscount Gormanstown	19th October, 1848	none
Sir Henry Meredyth, Bart.	" "	none
L. Waldron, Esq., M.P.	2nd August, 1856	15
Thomas Lee Norman, Esq.	" "	none
G. H. Lindsay, Esq., D.L.	21st February, 1860	9

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TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE Richmond District Lunatic Asylum.

31st January, 1863.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to submit to you my general report, on the condition and expenditure of this Asylum, during the year 1862, as it has become my duty to do under the new rules.

As the greatest number of the most important points of information regarding such an institution as this, can be best and most conveniently set forth in statistical tables, or by figures, I place before you not only copies of the comprehensive set of returns prepared for the Inspectors, but also some other statistics which I have compiled for this report specially, in order to make the series still fuller. I think that nearly all the other observations which appear to me desirable to address to you, can be best communicated as remarks in connexion with those tables, seriatim.

TABLE I.—ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS, &C., DURING THE
YEAR ENDED, 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Fem.	Total
In Asylum on 31st December, 1861	306	370	676	Discharged during the year ...	—	—	—
Admitted to 31st December, 1862	73	85	158	Recovered ...	33	34	67
				Improved ...	7	7	14
Total.....	379	455	834	Unimproved ...	7	—	7
				Total Discharged	47	41	88
				Escaped ...	—	1	1
				Deaths from Natural causes ...	25	39	64
				Accidental ...	2	1	3
				Total Deaths...	27	40	67
				Total Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes, during the year ...	74	82	156
				Remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1862	305	373	678
				Total.....	379	455	834

The admissions, 158 in number, have been somewhat below the average rate of admissions for the last four years and nine months, viz., $168\frac{8}{19}$. The rate of admission being regulated entirely by the number of vacancies, owing to the inadequacy of our accommodation to the wants of this district, this detail throws no light on the increase or decrease of insanity. The discharges recovered in the year have been in the proportion of 42 per cent. on the admissions. The mortality in the past year was 8.03 per cent. of the total number under treatment in the year. Considering the very intractable character of a large proportion of the cases on admission, those rates of recoveries and deaths are as favorable, at least, as might be expected. I find that seven males and six females were, on admission, labouring under fatal diseases, of which they died, some very soon, and all at no very long intervals after admission. Three males and four females were epileptics. Five males and nine females were afflicted with insanity for long periods, varying from two to sixteen years. Two males were idiots, and sixteen males and nine females were relapsing cases, some of whom had been under treatment here, and some elsewhere, at more or less remote periods. On adding up these numbers, it appears that 57 out of 158 cases admitted belonged to the incurable classes of mental disease, and that in thirteen of those cases no other result but death could have been anticipated; in fact, that fully $\frac{1}{3}$ of the cases admitted belonged to the incurable class. Under such circumstances, 42 per cent. of recoveries, as to the admissions in the year, may be considered a large proportion, and 8.03 per centage of deaths on the total number under treatment as a small rate of mortality.

I believe increased vigilance, as to the admission of patients, whether from gaols, or on the house forms, to be most desirable, so as to guard in the former against the transmission here of cases presenting little probability of recovery, and great probability of death, and in the latter, to select the most curable cases as far as possible, though humanity, in this instance, forbids the refusal of cases likely to die, if the state of their mind renders them eligible cases for admission.

TABLE II.—AUTHORITY FOR ADMISSION OF PATIENTS AND NUMBER ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

AUTHORITY FOR ADMISSION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ordinary cases admitted by order of the Board ...	24	34	58
„ „ as urgent by the Physicians ...	26	21	47
Dangerous Lunatics, by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant	22	28	50
Transmitted from Central Asylum, by order of Inspectors, under Privy Council Rule, XXXVIII	1	2	3
Total,	73	85	158

The number of cases admitted on the house forms of application has been 105; the number of cases admitted by order of the Lord Lieutenant being 53. The average number of cases annually admitted by the former mode, during the previous four years and nine months, was 94·8, showing a large decrease in the number admitted from gaols in the last year. Three criminal lunatics have been admitted from the Central Criminal Asylum, where they could not be legally detained any longer, as the period for which they had been sentenced had expired. Those cases have been regularly transmitted here under the 18th of the new rules. No Criminal Lunatic of any other class has been admitted within the year, which is very satisfactory, as it is not desirable, under existing circumstances, to have this class of lunatics in district asylums; and a large number are, I regret to say, in this institution—the accumulation of the admissions of former years.

TABLE III.—AGES OF PATIENTS ADMITTED AND DISCHARGED RECOVERED, DURING THE YEAR ENDED, 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED CURED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 10 to 20	3	18	21	2	4	6
„ 20 to 30	22	21	43	10	12	22
„ 30 to 40	17	22	39	6	4	10
„ 40 to 50	12	13	25	7	6	13
„ 50 to 60	13	7	20	8	5	13
„ 60 to 70	4	3	7	—	3	3
„ 70 and upwards	1	1	2	—	—	—
Unknown	1	0	1	—	—	—
Total,	73	85	158	33	34	67

The per centage of recoveries on the admissions under 50, in the year, has been $39\frac{11}{8}$ per cent., and $53\frac{3}{10}$ per cent. on the admissions over 50, and in the last $5\frac{3}{4}$ years the per centages have been 40·17 for the former, and 60·43 for the latter, showing a greater amount of recovery in those over 50 for the last year, as well as for the last $5\frac{3}{4}$ years. This is contrary to the conclusion drawn in Dr. Thurnan's valuable work on the statistics of insanity, and may be only an accidental circumstance; but it requires, and shall receive from me a larger amount of investigation.

TABLE IV.—DURATION OF DISEASE PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION IN THOSE DISCHARGED RECOVERED DURING THE YEAR ENDED, 31st DECEMBER, 1862.

						SEX.		
						Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 Month	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	12
„ 3 „	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	14
„ 6 „	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9
„ 9 „	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
„ 2 Years	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
„ 3 „	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Unknown	...	..	...	...	...	12	11	23
Total, ...						33	34	67

The greater curability of insanity, in proportion to the shortness of its duration, is a fact too well established to require further statistical proof, which our present table does not furnish so satisfactorily as might be wished for, owing to the want of information as to the duration of the disease, in so large a proportion as 23 out of 67 cases. But the fact that 38 cases were certified as not of one year's duration, is sufficient confirmation of the admitted truth, though not as full as might be afforded, if the admission papers gave more precise information on this head.

TABLE V.—LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM IN THOSE DISCHARGED, RECOVERED AND IMPROVED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

				RECOVERED			IMPROVED.		
				Male	Female	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 2 Months	...	...		5	4	9	1	1	2
" 4 "	...	...		5	3	8	1	2	3
" 6 "	...	...		5	7	12	1	1	2
" 8 "	...	...		4	3	7	...	1	1
" 12 "	...	...		4	6	10	...	...	...
" 18 "	..	...		...	3	3	2	1	3
" 2 Years	...	...		2	2	4	1	1	2
" 3 "	...	...		1	3	4	1	...	1
" 4 "	...	...		2	...	2	...	...	...
" 5 "	...	...		2	...	2	...	...	...
" 6 "	...	...		1	...	1	...	...	...
" 7 "	...	..		...	2	2	...	...	...
" 8 "	...	...		2	...	2	...	...	...
" 10 "	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...
TOTAL, ...				33	34	67	7	7	14

Forty-six out of the sixty-seven cases discharged recovered, were under treatment in the asylum not more than twelve months, corresponding with the usual experience of asylums. At the same time, the discharge, as recovered, of eighteen cases, after being inmates of the asylum for periods varying from two to ten years, shews that we should not despair of recovery, even after prolonged residence in an asylum.

TABLE VI.—FORM OF DISEASE IN THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

FORM OF DISEASE.					SEX.		
					Male.	Female.	Total.
Dementia	...	...	...	...	9	7	16
Idiocy	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Mania	...	...	...	...	43	54	97
Melancholia	...	...	...	...	10	16	26
Monomania	...	...	...	...	9	8	17
TOTAL, ...					73	85	158

I regret the admission of idiots recorded in this table, as I consider that it is calculated to impair the character and value of this institution as a lunatic asylum or hospital for the cure of the insane. At the same time, the class of idiots is one with such large claims on our sympathies, and whose comfort and improvement can be so largely promoted by judicious treatment in a suitable institution, that the want of such an establishment in Ireland is deeply to be deplored.

Mania has been, as usual, the form of disease exhibited in the larger proportion of cases admitted, both male and female. Melancholia has been more frequent amongst female than male admissions.

TABLE VII.—FORM OF DISEASE IN THOSE REMAINING IN ASYLUM ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

FORM OF DISEASE.	SEX.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Dementia	26	34	60
Idiocy	9	7	16
Mania	187	229	416
Melancholia	63	81	144
Monomania	20	22	42
TOTAL	305	373	678

The expediency of retaining so large a number of idiots as sixteen in this asylum, where accommodation is urgently required for curable cases, is a matter deserving grave consideration, and the remarks as to the admission of idiots appended to the previous table may be applied here also.

The classification being regulated in this and the proceeding table, by the form of disease as it appears in the certificate received on the admission of the patient, the transit of mental disease from one form into another, does not receive any elucidation from those tables.

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATIONAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS IN ASYLUM ON
31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

	SEX.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Well Educated	67	36	103
Can Read and Write well	62	46	108
Can Read only	53	73	126
Cannot Read or Write	39	109	148
Unknown	52	46	98
	32	63	95
TOTAL,	305	373	678

The numbers in this return have been computed from the best information that could be obtained—frequently very defective—of the state of education of the patients previous to admission, and not from any test by actual examination. The educational progress of the patients may be partly learned from the figures, &c., in my remarks, hereafter, on the education of the insane.

TABLE IX.—SOCIAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS IN ASYLUM ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

						SEX.		
						Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	...	...	...	...	...	60	87	147
Single	...	...	...	...	...	227	223	450
Widowers and Widows			...	...	...	3	20	23
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	15	43	58
TOTAL						...	...	...
						305	373	678

Single life is generally, and, I believe, rightly, considered to be more conducive to insanity than married life. At the same time, the great difference in the numbers in this table does not arise wholly from this cause, but partly from the greater number of single than married amongst the population generally, and partly, I believe, because the single are prevented from getting married by the occurrence of insanity, before the time at which marriage is usual.

TABLE X.—CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS IN ASYLUM ON 31ST
DECEMBER, 1862.

CLASSIFICATION.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Convalescent	...	...	...	...	9	11	20
Quiet and Orderly, but Insane			...	..	152	162	314
Moderately Tranquil		...	...	..	115	147	262
Noisy and Refractory		..	...	...	29	53	82
TOTAL					305	373	678
Imbecile and Epileptic	...	...	...	...	12	5	17
Suicidal	...	...	..	...	11	8	19

The apparent decrease of the number returned as quiet and orderly, compared with those returned as only moderately tranquil, or noisy and refractory, in this and former years, arises from a rigid exclusion, on my part, from the first class of all not uniformly belonging to it, and from including in the two last classes all who are even occasionally not tranquil. Further experience has made me think such a rigid classification advantageous, as shewing more exactly the classes calling for more special care and vigilance. I have long been of opinion that the general quiet and contentment of the inmates are proofs of the good results of treatment, perhaps even stronger than the number of discharges as cured, and the large increase of quiet and contentment in this asylum is very evident, on comparison of its present with its former state when visiting the wards. Those only are returned as suicidal, who have manifested such a tendency at no very remote period. and those are not included in this return in whom the tendency, though manifest on their admission or afterwards, appears now to have worn out. The number set down, however, is considerably larger than at the commencement of the year, not from any actual increase, but from reasons similar to those which induced me to alter the classification as to the quiet and orderly, and those only moderately tranquil or refractory, as above stated.

TABLE XI.—STATE AS TO PROBABILITY OF RECOVERY OF THOSE IN ASYLUM ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Lunatics Probably Curable	45	52	97
„ „ Incurable	223	292	515
„ Idiots	9	7	16
„ Epileptics	28	22	50
Total,	305	373	678

The large number of incurable and the small number of curable cases, suggests grave matter for consideration. Many of the incurable cases are yet of such a nature, that common humanity or the safety of society would forbid the proposition to have them placed in gaols or workhouses ; nor would I wish to see any lunatic placed in such institutions rather than in special asylums—believing that, not only the interests of humanity, but true economy are impeded thereby. But with the prospect very remote, at least, of having lunatic-asylum accommodation provided for all our insane, and with the knowledge fully before me that many acute and curable cases are deprived of the advantage of an institution like this (which should be primarily a curative hospital), by the number of incurable cases that occupy it, I do think it would be wiser and more humane to exchange some of our incurable cases for curable cases from gaols and workhouses, as was done on one occasion heretofore in the case of the South Dublin Union, with the concurrence of the Governors and Board of Guardians. Even should nothing be done to alter the present disadvantageous proportion between the number of incurable and curable cases in our asylum, I trust that the utmost care will be taken not to increase this unfortunate state of matters, and that that the most cautious scrutiny will be made of new cases to be admitted whether by the Board or from gaols, so that henceforward curable cases may be selected for admission here as far as possible. It is my duty to give the Board the best assistance and information I can as to those applying for admission on house forms, in order to guide the Board in the selection of cases ; and I do think it would be advisable that an opportunity should likewise be afforded me of giving an opinion as to gaol cases before their admission here, so as to check the admission of cases manifestly incurable, either from the long period of their detention in gaols or from other causes.

TABLE XII.—RELAPSED CASES ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

NUMBER OF TIMES IN ASYLUM.					Male.	Female.	Total.
In Asylum once before	...	...	...	...	14	6	20
„ twice	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
„ three times	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
TOTAL ...					16	9	25

The average admissions of relapsed cases for the previous four years and nine months were at the rate of eight men and six and a-half women annually. The present year therefore shows a considerable increase, which was unfavourable to a large proportion of recoveries.

TABLE XIII.—PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF THOSE IN ASYLUM ON
31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

Occupation previous to Admission.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Occupation previous to Admission.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Actor ...	1	...	1	<i>Carried forward</i>	188	157	345
Butcher ...	1	...	1	Pensioners ...	2	...	2
Bonnetmaker ...	...	1	1	Painters ...	5	...	5
Brushmaker ...	1	...	1	Plasterer ...	1	...	1
Bookseller ...	1	...	1	Police ...	2	...	2
Bookfolder ...	...	1	1	Printers ...	3	...	3
Bathowner ...	...	1	1	Religious Persons	1	1	2
Bakers ...	3	...	3	Revenue Officer	1	...	1
Clerks ...	20	...	20	Racketmaker ...	...	1	1
Confectioners ...	1	3	4	Shopkeeper ...	5	4	9
Cutler ...	1	...	1	Servants ...	8	95	103
Cottonspinner ...	...	1	1	Silk-enterer ...	...	1	1
Corkeutters ...	2	...	2	Shopboys ...	5	...	5
Cardrivers ...	4	...	4	Skinner ...	1	...	1
Carpenters ...	24	...	24	Soldiers ...	5	...	5
Cattledealer ...	1	...	1	Students ...	3	...	3
Dressmakers ...	...	27	27	Shoebinders ...	...	3	3
Druggist ...	1	...	1	Shoemakers ...	15	...	15
Dealers ...	2	7	9	Smiths ...	9	...	9
Engineers ...	2	...	2	Sailors ...	7	...	7
Farmers ...	8	...	8	Solicitors ...	2	...	2
Factory Girl ..	...	1	1	Sweep ...	1	...	1
Fisherman ..	1	...	1	Shepherd ...	1	...	1
Glovers .	1	1	2	Teachers ...	...	3	3
Gilder ...	...	1	1	Tobaecospinner	1	...	1
Gardeners ...	3	...	3	Tambourworker	...	1	1
Hosiers ...	3	...	3	Tasselmaker ...	...	1	1
Hatter ...	1	...	1	Turner ...	1	...	1
Labourers ...	75	...	75	Tinplateworker	1	..	1
Lodging-house-keeper ...	...	1	1	Typefounder ...	1	...	1
Miller ...	1	...	1	Tailors ...	8	1	9
Masons ...	4	...	4	Umbrellamaker	1	...	1
No occupation ...	26	112	138	Unknown ...	24	105	129
				Weavers ..	3	...	3
<i>Brought forward</i>	188	157	345	<i>Total...</i>	305	373	678

In 50 cases of males and 217 cases of females, the occupation is returned as none or unknown, and so large a want of definite information in this important particular lessens much the value of this table. The great majority of the 217 females were, doubtless, employed in the household of the family. It would be desirable if the occupation of the head of the family were stated in the application papers for females.

TABLE XIV.—CAUSE OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	SEX.			CAUSE OF DEATH.	SEX.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Fem.	Total.
Ascites supervening on Hepatitis ...	—	1	1	<i>Carried forward</i>	8	26	34
Bronchitis ...	2	9	11	Extensive burn from clothes taking fire ...	—	1	1
Bronchitis and Emphysema, with Cardiac disease..	1	—	1	Hæmatamesis..	1	—	1
Chronic Hepatitis	—	—	—	Injury of wind-pipe... ..	1	—	1
Cancer... ..	1	1	2	Edema of the lungs ...	—	1	1
Chronic, Bronchitis and General Debility... ..	—	1	1	Old age and Debility ...	—	1	1
Congestion of brain with Paralysis ...	—	1	1	Paralysis (general)... ..	8	1	9
Chronic Pleuritis, with fatty heart...	—	1	1	Phthisis ...	6	9	15
Diarrhœa ...	1	1	2	Strumous disease of joints and Tuberculous Consumption...	1	—	1
Debility after acute mania	—	1	1	Suicide ...	1	—	1
Dropsy (General)	—	2	2	Suffocative Catarrh ...	1	—	1
Disease of Liver & Stomach ...	—	1	1	Weak fatty heart and softened Liver, & disease of aortic valves	—	1	1
Dysentery ...	—	1	1				
Disease of brain ...	—	1	1				
Exhaustion ..	3	3	6				
Epilepsy ...	—	1	1				
<i>Brought forward</i>	8	26	34	<i>Total,...</i>	27	40	67

Only eighteen of the causes of death appear to have been the result of acute diseases, in which prevention of a fatal termination may be hoped for. The diseases in forty-six cases of death were of a chronic or incurable nature, and the age was over fifty in twenty-two cases. The cases of accidental death were the subjects of special inquiry by Coroner's inquests, and from the evidence or ver-

dicts, no blame appears to have been attributable to any of the staff of the institution. Whilst every possible precaution should be taken to guard against such melancholy accidents, yet it must be remembered that they are not wholly preventible by any human means. No epidemic occurred in the year. The admissions into the infirmary were 351, but the great majority of those were not cases of serious import, and very many were re-admissions for the ~~same~~^{or} disease.

TABLE XV.—SUICIDE, OR ATTEMPT THEREAT, DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

Committed or Attempted Suicide.	Male.	Female.	Total.	OBSERVATIONS.
J. O. 	1	...	1	Attempted
J. O. 	1	...	1	Committed Suicide
P. H. 	1	...	1	Attempted
H. B. 	1	...	1	Ditto
C. I. 	1	...	1	Ditto
TOTAL 	5	...	5	

The returns in this table do not fully represent the tendency to suicide in the institution. Under the influence of industrial and cheerful occupation especially, this tendency remains latent in numerous cases, in which it would be developed into action under different circumstances. A great number of cases admitted as suicidal are not now returned as such, as the tendency thereto has not manifested itself for a very long time.

TABLE XVI.—ESCAPES, OR ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE, DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

Attempted or Effected their Escape	Male.	Female.	Total.	OBSERVATIONS.
E. H. ... ... ...	...	1	1	Escaped, not Retaken
W. H. 	1	...	1	Attempted
L. F. C.... 	1	...	1	Ditto
D. B. 	1	...	1	Ditto
J. R. 	1	...	1	Ditto
P. Q. 	1	...	1	Ditto
J. H. 	1	...	1	Ditto
C. S. 	1	...	1	Ditto
J. H. 	1	...	1	Ditto
J. K. 	1	...	1	Ditto
P. G. 	1	...	1	Ditto
J. R. 	1	...	1	Ditto
TOTAL 	11	1	12	

Some of the attempts to escape by males returned in this table were made when returning at night from the weekly dancing parties—a danger to which this asylum is peculiarly exposed from its separation into two buildings considerably removed from one another. Others were made by persons who had been so long resident in the institution as to disarm all suspicion of a desire to escape on their part, and apparently to warrant an amount of liberty which they abused. The female whose escape is recorded had been six years in the asylum, and was a worker in the laundry, and was not at all suspected of any desire to escape, and the most diligent search has failed to discover her.

* TABLE XVII.—SUPPOSED CAUSE OF MENTAL DISEASE OF THOSE IN ASYLUM ON 31st DECEMBER, 1862.

SUPPOSED CAUSE.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Anger ...	1	4	5	<i>Carried forward</i>	39	65	104
Confinement to business ...	2	1	3	Want of employment ...	3	..	3
Constitutional ...	2	6	8	Over anxiety to business ...	1	1	2
Chronic irritation of brain ...	2	2	4	Sedentary life ...	..	1	1
Cruelty ...	1	1	2	Study ...	3	..	3
Delirium tremens	1	..	1	Separation from family ...	..	1	1
Disappointment in business ...	5	6	11	General paralysis	..	1	1
Disappointment in marriage ...	..	2	2	Grief ...	4	11	15
Defective organization ...	..	1	1	Hereditary ...	12	16	28
Epilepsy ...	8	3	11	Heart disease ...	4	..	4
Ear disease ...	..	1	1	Congenital deficiency ...	..	1	1
Exposure to cold	1	1	2	Intemperance ...	22	5	27
Exposure to heat	3	..	3	Idiocy ...	1	..	1
Heart injury ...	..	1	1	Injury ...	3	..	3
Fever ...	1	1	2	Jealousy ...	..	4	4
Fatigue ...	1	1	2	Losses ...	4	6	10
Fancy ...	..	1	1	Love ...	1	4	5
Fright ...	4	10	14	Medicine ...	2	..	2
Family jars ...	1	2	3	Menstrual derangement ...	..	1	1
Fall from horse ...	1	..	1	Moral insanity	..	1	1
Religion ...	5	7	12	Natural causes	1	..	1
Puerperal ..	..	11	11	Delusion ...	1	..	1
Predisposition ...	..	1	1	Unknown ...	204	255	459
Seduction ...	..	2	2				
<i>Brought forward</i>	39	65	104	Total...	305	373	678

* The supposed cause is set down in this Table according to the statement made of it in the admission papers received with each patient, and I am not responsible for the nomenclature or science of this etiology.

It is much to be regretted that the supposed causes of insanity are so imperfectly returned in the papers accompanying the patients on admission, that we have no information on this head in so many as 204 male and 255 female cases, or 459 out of a total number of 678 cases in this institution on the last day of the year. I have not a doubt that fuller information would exhibit a very large proportion of causes which are preventible—such as intemperance, which, even in the imperfect return we are able to make, is set down as the cause in twenty-two out of ninety male cases in which the causes are returned, or one-fourth of the whole. Such information would be more desirable, by so much as prevention is more important even than cure.

TABLE XVIII.—RELATIONSHIP OF PATIENTS TO EACH OTHER WHO WERE UNDER TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

Patients in any degree related.			Degree of Relationship.	Form of Insanity.
O. McE.	}	...	First Cousins ...	Mania
P. K.	}			
C. K.	}	...	Father and Son ...	Mania
C. C.	}			
W. B.	...	...	Nephew	Mania
J. B.	..	...	and Uncle	Melancholia
J. N.	}	..	Sisters	{ Dementia Melancholia
E. N.	}			
J. B.	}	...	Brothers	Mania
S, B.	}			

I believe this table does not fully exhibit the number of cases of relationship, which, for many reasons, it is particularly difficult to ascertain exactly.

TABLE XIX.—PAYING PATIENTS IN ASYLUM ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

		Class of Life.	Yearly Payment.	Observations.
A. L.	...	Dressmaker ...	£6 0s. 0d.	At 9d. a day, from 1st January to 31st March, 1862
J. D.	...	Pensioner ...	£3 7s. 6d.	

Table 19 does not appear to require any observation.

TABLE XX.—PATIENTS IN ASYLUM, 31ST DECEMBER, 1862, WHO ARE KNOWN, OR SUPPOSED TO HAVE MEANS, BUT WHO DO NOT CONTRIBUTE ANYTHING TOWARDS THEIR SUPPORT.

	Class of Life.	Known or Supposed Means.	OBSERVATIONS.
C. L. ...	Pawnbroker's widow.	£25 yearly by her husband's will	£25 yearly ordered by Lord Chancellor to be paid to Asylum, but not yet received.
M. W....	Dressmaker ..	A child's portion of a sum supposed to amount to £2,000.	Brought under notice of Commissioners, for Amendment of Law in Ireland, 30th January, 1862.
H. R. ...	No Occupation...	An equitable charge by mortgage on property, to the value of about £20 yearly.	Brought under notice of Commissioners as above
C. C. ...	Post Office Clerk	Pension of about £60 yearly.	This pension is, I believe, paid to, and is necessary for the support of his wife and children.
W. H....	House Painter...	£10 yearly.	Was paid by a relative regularly up to 30th April, 1860, and was promised to be continued.

In reference to the subject matter of this table, I think it well to submit to the Board a letter of mine to Dr. Hancock.

“ Richmond District Lunatic Asylum,
Dublin, 25th June, 1861.

“ SIR,

“ I beg leave to call your attention to the following circumstances connected with the case of a lunatic inmate of this institution :—

“ P. M. is the owner, as I am informed, of forty shares in the Alliance Gas Company, and also of house property in M——— st., yielding a profit of about £50 yearly. The total value of the shares above-mentioned is estimated to be about £700. His sister, also a lunatic, and formerly an inmate of this institution, is in charge of a female first cousin, who acted as housekeeper to P. M. to the time

of his admission here, and this female is, I understand, their nearest relative. P. M. has been admitted here as a poor person without means to pay for his support in a private asylum.

“I trust you may be able to devise some means by which the property of this person will be placed out of risk of loss, for his benefit, and so as to relieve the City from the cost of his support.

“It appears to me there is a great want of some cheap and speedy legal process, by which the cases of lunatics having property, could be dealt with more easily and surely than at present, so that their property might be advantageously administered, and that no lunatic having property that could be made available for their maintenance, should be thrown on the public for support.

“I am, Sir,

“Your obedient servant,

“(Signed)

JOSEPH LALOR, M.D.,

“*Resident Physician.*

“W. N. HANCOCK, Esq., LL.D.,

“Lunacy Office,

“64, Upper Gardiner-street.”

This letter has led to proceedings in Chancery, with the result of placing P.M. in the past year as a patient in a private asylum, and his removal from here has put an end to his being supported at the public expense. I also think it right to submit a letter of mine to the Secretary of “Commissioners for the Amendment of the Law in Ireland,” which, I hope, may not be without good effect.

“Richmond District Lunatic Asylum,
Dublin, 30th January, 1862.

“SIR,

“I am directed by the Board of Governors to bring under your notice the following cases of patients in this Asylum, who are believed to have property or independent means of support.

“1. T. M., railway and other shares to the supposed value of £800.

“2. C. L., jointure by her husband's will of £25 yearly, payable out of interest of moneys in Chancery to the amount of over £900.

“ 3. P. M., railway and other shares, and house property to the value of about £100 yearly.

“ 4. M. W., a child's portion of a sum supposed to amount to £2,000.

“ 5. H. R., an equitable charge on mortgage (on property) of the value of about £20 yearly.

“ 6. M. B., shares in a Joint Stock Company to the value of about £200.

“ 7. J. D., Military Pensioner, at 9d. per day.

“ 8. T. S., Excise Pensioner, at about £60 yearly.

“ 9. C. C., Pensioner from Post-office, £60 yearly.

“ The present state of the law as regards such parties is considered to be defective in the following particulars :—

“ ‘ 1. The legal expenses of placing them and their property or incomes, under the protection of the law, are excessive.

“ ‘ 2. District Lunatic Asylums being pauper institutions, the governors thereof cannot legally claim payment for maintenance of parties possessed of property or independent incomes, or give a legal discharge for payments voluntarily made for this purpose.

“ ‘ 3. From the two causes stated above, the property or income of such parties is generally not applied, so as to protect the public funds from being unfairly charged with their support as paupers, or to the most advantage for themselves, or for such members of their family as may be dependent on them.’

“ You will be pleased to bring this subject under the consideration of the Commissioners.

“ I have the honor to be, Sir,

“ Your obedient servant,

“ (Signed)

“ JOSEPH LALOR, M.D.,

“ *Resident Physician, &c.*

“ W. N. HANCOCK, Esq., LL.D.,

“ Secretary to Commissioners for

“ Amendment of Law in Ireland.”

TABLE XXI. — DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1862.

MALE EMPLOYMENT.			Number employed.	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT.			Number employed.
Gardening	..		88	Needlework	...	...	105
Tailoring	...	..	15	Quilting	...	...	1
Shoemaking	...	...	12	Fancy work	...	...	1
Carpentry	...	..	7	Laundry	...	...	47
Painting	...	...	2	Kitchen	...	...	9
Kitchen	...	...	4	Housework	...	...	39
Housework	...	...	34	Miscellaneous	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	18	School	...	...	67
School	...		47				
Total...			227	Total...			272

The amount and nature of the employment exhibited in this table are highly gratifying results, as, I believe, nothing is more conducive to the recovery or happiness of lunatics than well-devised employment. The average numbers returned as employed in the year ended 31st March, 1858, were 254, being forty-one per cent. on the whole number in the house, against 499, the average number daily employed last year out of 678, or seventy-three per cent. The large quantity of male and female clothing made by the patients, which has been one result of the employment, will be found in detail in Table 32.

TABLE XXII.—NUMBER OF PATIENTS PLACED UNDER MECHANICAL RESTRAINT, OR IN SECLUSION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DEC., 1862.

FORM OF RESTRAINT OR SECLUSION.				Male.	Female.	Total.
Secluded for a short time during paroxysm	...			22	91	113
Under restraint of Chancellor	...	..		1	3	4
Total				23	94	117

Twenty-two males and ninety-one females were secluded, the former on forty-two occasions, and the latter on 241 occasions in all; of these fifteen males, and fifty-five females were in seclusion only once. The remainder oftener than once. One female has been secluded twenty-nine times altogether in the year. When

seclusion is frequently repeated in non-epileptic cases, it appears to me to lose its good effect, or to operate injuriously in some cases. Twenty-two of the cases were epileptics, and where violence, or tendency to violence follows the epileptic seizure, I consider it best to allow the patient to lie in bed with the shutters closed, which, in general, is the wish of such patients. When a state of lethargy follows epileptic fits, I think it also best to allow the patient to indulge the natural course of lying in bed, but the light need not be excluded. These latter cases are not reckoned in the list of secluded cases, but only those in which tendency to violence has been the cause of seclusion. The total number of hours of seclusion amounted to 875, giving an average of three hours to each case ; ninety cases were secluded only one hour or less ; twenty-nine cases were secluded the whole day ; twenty-eight of these cases were epileptics, and only two of them females. Subtracting those twenty-eight cases from the entire number secluded, the average duration of seclusion in the remaining cases would be two hours. Only one male and three females were under restraint in the year, thirty-four times altogether. The chancellor* was the only instrument of restraint used, and it was applied as a matter of medical or surgical expediency, in connexion with the application of remedial measures.

* A modification of the strait waistcoat, in which the arms and hands are more at ease than in the waistcoat.

TABLE XXIII.--AMUSEMENTS, GAMES, BOOKS, &c.

Description of Amusements and Games.	Class of Books and Periodicals Supplied to Patients.	Numbers usually taking part in Games & Reading.			General Observations on the subject of Amusing Occupations, Celebration of Festivals, as Christmas and Easter.
		Male.	Fem.	Total.	
Aunt Sally, Bagatelle, Backgammon, Cards, Chess, Cribbage, Croquet, Dancing Drafts, Field Billiards, Football, Hand-ball, Music, Nine-pins, Singing, Walking in garden. About 80 of the Male patients have gone to the Phoenix Park, about once a week, to walk or kick foot-ball, for the last three months of the year; and about a like number of the Female Patients have walked out occasionally, generally to the Phoenix Park.	Bible and other Religious Works, National School Books, Works in Natural History, Narratives, Voyages & Travels, Biography, Chambers' Serial Works, Works of Fiction, Illustrated London News, Illustrated London Times, Chamber's Journal, Cassel's Family Paper, Duffy's Hibernian Magazine, Cornhill Magazine, Fun, The Queen, Irish Freeman, Times, and Express.	195	164	359	On each Monday evening a selection of the Male and Female Patients and Attendants meets in one of the large day-rooms, to the number of from 100 to 160, and joins in dancing, with Music and Singing. At Christmas and Easter a liberal allowance of plum-pudding is given to all the patients. On the 31st July last, an evening party, with tea, cakes, and bread and butter, was given to about 330 of the patients, producing the most cheering and best effect on them all. The music on dance nights is played by a mixed band of wind and string instruments, consisting of six patients and seven attendants, with a paid band-master.

In the latter part of the year, a large singing class of about forty males and females mixed, has been formed under the instructions of Mr. Johnston, a well-known professor of music and singing, who has the great kindness to give his valuable services gratuitously, once weekly, and teaches singing scientifically according to Hullah's system.

Amongst other good results of this teaching, I expect in some time to be enabled to have concerts performed by a choir of our own attendants and patients, which will be a source of great advantage and amusement.

A large number of male patients not otherwise employed, are drilled by an attendant, who had been in the army, once in each week, and a large number of the same class walk once or twice each day around the grounds at Grangegorman in regular rank, the band playing at their head on one day in the week. Those exercises promote good order, as well as health and amusement amongst a class of patients who would otherwise be sitting or lying in the sheds or exercise yards, in unwholesome and depressing listlessness.

TABLE XXIV.—SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Resident or Non-Resident.	Salary.	ALLOWANCES.	Estimated Annual Value thereof.
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.
R. Tuohill, Esq.,	Visiting Physician	Non-Resident	168 9 4	None	...
J. T. Banks,	Do.	Ditto	150 0 0	Do.	...
J. Hughes,	Surgeon	Ditto	150 0 0	Do.	...
W. Daxon,	Apothecary	Resident	100 0 0	Residence Fuel, &c.,	...
J. Lalor,	Resident Medical Superintendent	Ditto	440 0 0	Apartments, Fuel, Light, and Vegetables.	30 0 0
M. M'Grane,	Matron	Ditto	90 0 0	Apartments, Rations, Fuel, Light, and Washing.	76 8 9
E. Blundell,	Assistant Matron	Ditto	50 0 0	Do.	100 5 2
J. Nunn,	Accountant	Non-Resident	100 0 0	None	86 11 9
J. Fitzsimons,	Clerk and Storekeeper	Ditto	80 0 0	Do.	...
M. C. Shannon,	Assistant Do.	Resident	36 0 0	Apartment, Rations, Fuel, Light, and Washing.	...
Rev. A. Leeper,	Chaplain	Non-Resident	80 0 0	None	45 7 7
Rev. A. Murphy,	R. C. Chaplain	Ditto	100 0 0	Do.	...
M. Martin,	Schoolmistress	Resident	30 0 0	Apartment, Rations, Fuel, Light, Washing and Clothing.	...
J. Mooney,	Do.	Ditto	20 0 0	Do.	47 14 7
J. Moran,	Schoolmaster	Ditto	36 0 0	Apartment, Rations, Fuel, Light, and Washing.	45 7 7
G. Lennon,	Do.	Ditto	30 0 0	Do.	45 7 7
E. Norton,	Infirmary Matron	Ditto	30 0 0	Apartments, Rations, fuel, Light, Washing and Clothing.	83 18 9
T. Shannon,	Deputy-Assistant Matron	Ditto	24 0 0	Do.	62 7 6

The propriety of ranking the school teachers amongst the officers of the institution will not, I think, be doubted for a moment, when we consider the respect in which the office should be held, in order to insure the fulness of its good effects on the patients, who would not be likely to regard with due respect persons who ranked no higher than attendants, and teachers who would remain in such a position contentedly, would evidence a want of that self-respect which should be one of the qualifications of a good teacher. The according of a higher social position to our teachers is also a graceful compensation for the comparative lowness of their salaries, which do not exceed, or even equal the wages sometimes given to attendants in England of much inferior information, and quite un-instructed in the art of education, which gives such great value to the ministrations of those trained as teachers, especially under our admirable National System.

TABLE XXV.—WAGES AND ALLOWANCES OF ATTENDANTS
AND SERVANTS.

OFFICE.	Resident or Non-resident.	Amount of Wages.	ALLOWANCES	Estimated Annual value thereof
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1 Male Attendant ...	Resident	21 0 0	Clothing, Rations, Fuel, Light and Washing	33 5 5
9 Do. do. ...	ditto	18 0 0	ditto, ditto	...
10 Do. do. ...	ditto	16 0 0	ditto, ditto	...
5 Do. do. ...	ditto	14 0 0	ditto, ditto	...
1 Hall Porter ...	ditto	18 18 0	ditto, ditto	..
1 Do. do. ...	ditto	16 0 0	ditto, ditto	...
1 Gate Porter ...	ditto	18 18 0	ditto, ditto	...
1 Do. do. ...	ditto	16 14 7	ditto, ditto	...
1 Carter ...	ditto	16 14 7	ditto, ditto	...
2 In Kitchen ...	ditto	16 14 7	ditto, ditto	...
1 Gardener ...	ditto	30 0 0	ditto, ditto	...
1 Messenger ...	ditto	16 14 7	ditto, ditto	...
1 Tailor ...	ditto	24 0 0	ditto, ditto	...
1 Shoemaker ...	ditto	24 0 0	ditto, ditto	...
1 Carpenter ...	ditto	30 0 0	ditto, ditto	...
1 Plumber ...	ditto	35 0 0	ditto, ditto	...
1 Engine-man ...	ditto	35 0 0	ditto, ditto	...
1 Band Master ...	Non-resident	26 0 0	None	...
6 Nurses ...	Resident	12 0 0	Clothing, Rations, Fuel, Light and Washing	28 0 0
20 Deputy Nurses ...	ditto	10 0 0	ditto, ditto	...
10 Do. do. ...	ditto	8 0 0	ditto, ditto	...
1 Cook ...	ditto	20 0 0	ditto, ditto	...
1 Do. ...	ditto	12 0 0	ditto, ditto	...
2 Hall Maids ...	ditto	6 0 0	ditto, ditto	...
1 Laundress ...	ditto	14 0 0	ditto, ditto	...
2 Laundry Maids ...	ditto	10 0 0	ditto, ditto	...
1 Store Maid ...	ditto	6 0 0	ditto, ditto	...
2 Kitchen Maids ...	ditto	6 0 0	ditto, ditto	...

The increase of the wages of the attendants in a previous year, which was based on what appear to me to be just principles, has, I think, led to satisfactory results, and the care of an increased number of patients is now better looked after by a smaller number of attendants than were at one time employed. The removal of female attendants from all the male wards, except the male infirmary has been attended with the best effects.

TABLE XXVI.—RETURN OF SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES GRANTED TO OFFICERS AND SERVANTS OF DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS, IN PURSUANCE OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACTS 19 & 20 VIC., CAP. 99, FROM THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1861 TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

Asylum.	Name of Person Superannuated.	Nature of Office.	Salary	Estimated value of Emoluments.	Age on Retirement.	Period of Service	Amount of Superannuation granted.	Date of Retirement.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
Richmond	Eliza Williams	Nurse	8 0 0	28 0 0	42	24	15 2 4	Feb. 6.

Only one superannuation was granted last year, and the application of the superannuation act to the staff at lunatic asylums, when properly exercised, especially after such lengthened periods of service, as in the case before us, is a measure not only of justice to the recipients, but of advantage to those institutions.

TABLE XXVII.—NUMBER OF DORMITORIES, AND OF BEDS IN EACH, ALSO NUMBER OF SINGLE APARTMENTS.

Dormitories Male side	No. of Beds in each.	Dormitories Fem. side	No. of Beds in each.	Single Apartments.			Total Number of Beds in the Asylum.			Observations
				Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male	Fem.	Total.	
2	2	2	2	58	55	113				This Table includes Grange gorman and the Infirmaryes. Total Number of Beds, 680.
12	3	20	3							
3	4	10	4							
8	5	4	5							
6	6	3	6							
2	7	3	7							
2	8	8	8							
2	9	1	9							
4	10	1	10							
2	11	3	11							
1	14	3	12							
44		58					310	370	680	

Some important defects in the accommodation of the institution have been noticed in special reports by me in reference to this subject, and on the best mode of supplying the pressing want of

accommodation for the district, which reports are to be further considered by the Board of Governors, who, for the present, have referred them to the Commissioners of Control and Correspondence for their opinion. All the suggestions which I thought it my duty to make on those subjects are set forth at such length in those reports, that it appears only necessary here to refer to them.

TABLE XXVIII.—NUMBER OF MEETINGS HELD, AND ATTENDANCE OF GOVERNORS, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1862.

NUMBER OF MEETINGS HELD.				Number of Governors attending.	OBSERVATIONS.
January, 1862,	2	8	First Meeting, no quorum.
February, „	...	...	2	9
March, „	...	...	2	8
April, „	...	...	2	9
May, „	...	...	3	9
June, „	...	...	2	11
July, „	...	...	2	8
August, „	...	...	2	8
September, „	...	...	2	6
October, „	...	...	2	10
November, „	...	...	2	8
December, „	...	...	2	9

The large number of meetings held by the Governors in the past year, is one of many evidences of their anxiety to look carefully after the working of the institution, and I consider it only my duty to record here the great and invariable attention which every proposition of mine, for the well-being of the institution, has received at the hands of the Board at those meetings.

Besides, the advantage of the careful oversight of the institution by the Board of Governors, I have also enjoyed in the past, as in former years, the great benefit of the frequent visits of the Inspectors, and of the valuable advice and suggestions which they have always freely afforded me on those occasions, as also at their office, where I possess the greatest facility of consulting them. Their great experience, and their great interest in asylums, enhances the value of their co-operation, so cheerfully rendered in every measure calculated, in their opinion, to promote the efficiency of the service.

TABLE XXIX.—NAMES OF GOVERNORS AND DATES OF APPOINTMENT, WITH NUMBER OF MEETINGS ATTENDED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1862.

N A M E .	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
The Earl of Meath	6th September, 1830 ...	3
The Archbishop of Dublin ...	8th " " ...	none
The Right Hon. Fred. Shaw ...	" " ...	7
The Earl of Fingall	1st December, 1831 ...	none
John Ennis, Esq , M.P , ...	24th February, 1844 ...	none
Sir Edward Borrough, Bart. ...	" " ...	none
The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of St Patrick's	" " ...	4
Sir George Hodson, Bart. ...	15th February, 1847 ...	15
Michael Staunton, Esq. ...	" " ...	25
Very Rev. Dr. Yore	" " ...	16
G. A. Hamilton, Esq	" " ...	none
John Lentaigue, Esq	" " ...	9
Viscount Gormanstown	19th October, 1848 ...	none
Sir Henry Meredyth, Bart ...	" " ...	none
L. Waldron, Esq., M.P. ...	2nd August, 1856 ...	15
Thomas Lee Norman, Esq. ...	" " ...	none
G. H. Lindsay, Esq , D.L. ...	21st February, 1860 ...	9

The meetings being held fortnightly here, a more frequent call is made on the time of the Governors of this institution than in the other asylums of Ireland, where the meetings are only monthly, but the large number of meetings attended by a proportion of the Governors, as set forth in this table, is ample proof of the regularity with which this benevolent and useful duty is performed by those gentlemen.

TABLE XXX — Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended 31st December, 1862.

RECEIPTS.		Amount.		EXPENDITURE.		Amount.	
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
Balance on hand, 31st December, 1861	...	297	4 2	Provisions	...	779	5 2 10
Treasury Advances	...	176	11 10 7	Clothing of Patients	...	125	0 19 4
Received for pay Patients	...	9	7 6	" Servants	...	260	0 19 10
Sale of Garden Produce	...	165	3 4	Fuel and Light	...	988	0 6 5
" of Farm	...	53	7 4	Washing	...	209	0 6 3
" of Old Stores	...	8	6 3	Salaries of Officers	...	1635	0 11 5
Fines on Servants	...	0	1 3	Wages of Servants	...	1249	0 0 5
for over paid	...	4	13 4	Bedding and Furniture	...	988	0 17 5
from Bread Contractor	...			Repairs and Alterations	...	1536	0 10 11
Bread bought	...			Farm and Garden	...	290	0 0 9
				Rent, Rent-Charge, Taxes and Insurance	...	26	0 17 3
				Stationery and Printing	...	142	0 6 9
				Medical Comforts, Groceries	...	108	0 18 2
				" Medicines	...	79	0 3 8
				" Wine and Beer	...	123	0 7 1
				" Medical Diet	...	287	0 6 4
				Tobacco and Snuff	...	108	0 6 8
				Incidental Expenses	...	314	0 10 6
				Superannuation Pensions	...	518	0 16 11
				Total Outlay	...	17914	9 5
				Balance on hand, 31st December, 1862		235	4 4
				Daily average number of Patients	677		
				Average Cost of each Patient per head per annum, on the entire outlay	...	26	9 2½
Total Receipts	...	18149	13 9				

The expenditure in this, as in former years, under the heads of repairs and alterations, and of furniture, has been necessarily heavy, owing to the obvious requirements of the institution.

Increased accommodation, and the well-being of the asylum, have been the results of the outlay under those heads, which may be expected to lessen henceforward. In the past year, £558 was expended on a general painting, and over £200 on cooking apparatus and lavatories, and £270 in rebuilding the drying-house, which had been burned down; all matters which were of pressing necessity. It must also be remembered that an increase of wear and tear in clothing, &c., usually occurs in that transition period, from a system of greater to less restraint, which, I am happy to say, professional and public opinion at present renders imperative. The final result of the difference of system will, however be, I believe, economical. The separation of the institution into several buildings, widely apart, involves an increase of expense, which, I fear, must be more or less permanent. The liberal dietary, which evidences the benevolent character of this institution, and the high price of provisions in the metropolis, compared with the provincial towns, will also continue to cause a larger outlay under this head in this than in provincial asylums. The new forms of accounts, &c., recommended by the Inspectors, and adopted in most instances by the Board, taken in connexion with the new rules, has given a definiteness to the circle of my duties, especially as regards administrative matters, which was previously absent.

My labours, already very heavy, have been increased thereby; but I will endeavour to discharge them, so as to carry out the proposed object, namely, the greater well-being of the institution, and the greater economy of its funds, so far as the two are compatible. By so doing, I know I shall best fulfil the wishes of the Governors, and I shall be glad if I find the two objects simultaneously effected at the close of the current year.

TABLE XXXI.--OUTLAY AND PRODUCE ON FARM AND GARDEN
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

						Amount.		
						£	s.	d.
Outlay	...	...	...	...	...	290	0	9
Produce	...	...	...	..	...	484	17	7
Net Profit	..	...	...	...	...	194	16	10
						A.	R.	P.
Quantity of Land under Spade Cultivation	...				...	6	0	0
"	"	Plough	..	...	...	10	0	0
"	"	Grass	...	...	...	11	0	0
"	"	Buildings, Airing Courts, &c.			...	32	2	0
Total, ...						59	2	0

The quantity of ground under tillage has been lessened in the last year with the result anticipated of greater productiveness from the better cultivation of the diminished area. The more tasteful arrangement of the grounds, with a view to the promotion of the healthful exercise and amusement of the patients, has also been considerably advanced.

TABLE XXXII.--ARTICLES OF CLOTHING, BEDDING, &C., MADE BY
THE PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

ARTICLES.			Number	ARTICLES.			Number
Shifts	...	...	906	Jackets	...	...	130
Wrappers	...	...	159	Caps	...	...	258
Shirts	...	...	910	Mattress Covers	...	...	48
Aprons	...	..	1098	Cloaks	...	..	83
Quilts	...	..	11	Baby Shirts	...	..	4
Sheets	...	...	767	Flannel Shifts	...	..	2
Flannel Vests	...	...	92	Pairs Men's Shoes	...	...	275
Calico Bags	..	...	116	Pairs Women's do	...	...	477
Ticks	..	...	144	Pairs Slippers	...	...	84
Petticoats	...	...	551	Frieze Jackets	...	...	340
Table Cloths	...	...	56	Do. Vests	...	...	150
Gowns	...	.	803	Do. Trousers	...	...	466
Bolster Cases	...	...	333	Pairs Stockings	...	...	168
Rollers	...	...	163				

Forty-eight suits of male clothing and forty-three pairs of shoes have been made by paid tradesmen, in addition to the articles enu-

merated in this table. Henceforward, however, I hope to dispense altogether with the services of paid tradesmen in making the patients' clothing, which I expect to be entirely made up by the patients themselves.

TABLE XXXIII.—RETURN OF THE QUANTITY OF FOOD CONSUMED IN THE ASYLUM DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.
Bread	399885 lbs.	Oatmeal	169 cwt.
Butter	3629 lbs.	Ling	6960 lbs
Beer and Porter ...	336 brls.	Tea	3572 lbs. 6 oz
Buttermilk	1641 gals.	Rice	6451 lbs.
Milk	18442 $\frac{3}{4}$ gals.	Eggs	1410 doz.
Beef and Mutton ...	128773 lbs.	Sugar	20886 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Wine	172 gals.	Potatoes	526 cwt. 3 qrs
Cocoa	7300 lbs.	Chickens... ..	103

Vegetables—Cabbage, dozen, 3133; Celery, heads, 637; Leeks, bunches, 266; Onions, stones, 82; Parsnips, stones, 132; Scallions, bunches, 273; Turnips, stones, 1600.

The quantities of the several articles of food consumed show that the supplies are administered with that liberality which it has been found necessary to exercise in regulating the dietary of lunatics, and full particulars of the dietary here, will be found in the next table, XXXIV.

TABLE XXXIV.—DIETARY.

MEALS.	DIETARY.	Number on each Description of Diet.			OBSERVATIONS.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Breakfast	ORDINARY. Stirabout, 1 quart Milk, 1 pint (Irish) Or Tea, 1 pint Bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb Meat, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb Soup, 1 pint Bread (male), 10oz. Bread (female), 8oz. Cocoa, 1 pint Bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb EXTRA.	275	298	573	Five Ounces Oatmeal, and One and a-half Ounce Rice to each quart of Stirabout; One Ounce Tea, and Three and a-half Ounces Sugar to Seven Patients. It is at the option of each Patient to take Stirabout and Milk, or Bread and Tea, for Breakfast. Potatoes, when in season, are substituted occasionally for Dinner-Bread — 2lbs. being allowed to each Patient. Other vegetables, about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to each Patient, are given about four times weekly.
Dinner					
Supper					
Breakfast					
Dinner	HOSPITAL DIET. Beef Tea, Chops, Eggs, Porter, Wine, Whiskey, Rice, Tea, extra milk, Arrowroot, as ordered by the medical officers.	19	47	66	Fridays' Dinner—milk, 1 Irish pint; Bread (male), 10oz.; Do. (female), 8oz. Fast Day Dinner for Roman Catholics—Ling, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Butter, made into sauce, 1oz.; Bread (male), 10oz.; Do. (female) 8oz. 4lbs. Beef allowed for six pints beef tea. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Cocoa, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Sugar allowed to each Patient; 1oz. Tea, and 2oz. Sugar to four Patients.
Supper		11	28	39	
	Total ...	305	373	678	

TABLE XXXV.—DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTIES OF PATIENTS IN ASYLUM ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

DISTRIBUTION.				Male.	Female.	Total.
From City of Dublin	...	...	...	154	213	367
„ Co. Dublin	...	...	..	84	94	178
„ Co. Wicklow	...	...	...	30	39	69
„ Co. Louth	...	...	...	32	22	54
„ Co. of the Town of Drogheda	...	...	...	5	5	10
Total,				305	373	678

EDUCATION OF THE INSANE.

As the Board of Governors are aware, our schools have been placed under the National Board of Education, and enjoy the high advantage of their admirable system of teaching, which, having already effected so much good for our sane population, and for our criminal classes, has now been introduced into our lunatic-asylum system, in which I feel confident it is calculated to work equally beneficial effects. A free grant of books and other school requisites, to the amount of £10. was made by the Board of Education to our schools at the onset of our connexion; and we have the benefit of inspection and school requisites at reduced prices. The following time table will perhaps convey a clearer notion of the way in which the system is carried out here than any other mode of description.

TIME TABLE.

RICHMOND LUNATIC ASYLUM, FEMALE NATIONAL SCHOOL, GENERAL OR COMBINED ORDINARY INSTRUCTION, FROM 9.30 A.M. TO 2 O'CLOCK P.M., INCLUDING ONE HOUR FOR RECREATION.

OCCUPATION OF SCHOOL TIME.

Morning.			Mondays and Wednesdays.	
9½ to 10½ o'clock	..		Recreation in play-ground	
10½ to 10¾	„	...	<i>Chant</i> : How Glorious is Our Heavenly King	
10¾ to 11½	„	...	Writing on Slates and Writing on Paper	
11½ to 12	„	...	Singing Lessons	
12 to 1	„	...	Reading, Spelling and Explanation Lessons	
1 to 1¾	„	...	Geography for 3rd and 4th classes, Needle-work for 1st and 2nd classes	
2	„	...	<i>Evening Hymn</i> : Lord Dismiss Us.	

OCCUPATION OF SCHOOL TIME—Continued.

Morning.			Tuesdays, Thursdays, & Saturdays.	
9½ to 10½	„	...	Recreation	
10½ to 10¾	„	...	Chant	
10¾ to 11½	„	...	Writing on Slates and Writing on Paper	
11½ to 12	„	...	Dictation for 3rd and 4th classes	
12 to 1	„	...	Arithmetic, Tables, &c.	
1 to 1½	„	...	Grammar, 3rd and 4th classes ; Sewing for 1st and 2nd	
1½ to 2	„	..	Evening Hymn	
Morning.			Fridays.	
9½ to 10½	„	...	Recreation	
10½ to 10¾	„	...	Chant	
10¾ to 11½	„	...	Writing	
11½ to 1	„	...	Religious Instruction, 1½ hour	
1 to 1¾	„	...	Needlework, Knitting, Crochet	
1¾ to 2	„	...	Evening Hymn	
Evening.			Tuesdays, Wednesdays, & Fridays.	
4 to 5	„	...	Needlework, Singing, and Music.	

The time table and branches of teaching in the male school are similar, making allowance for the exclusion of branches which are peculiar to females, such as needlework.

The total number of distinct pupils on the rolls of the school at any time in the year has been 104 males and 94 females. The average number of pupils on the rolls for the year has been seventy-five males and seventy females. The average daily attendance for the year has been 47 males and 67 females. The classification of the total number on the rolls in the last quarter is as follows:—First Book, nine males and eighteen females; Second Book, eight males and twenty four females; Third Book, twenty-nine males and twenty-one females, and Fourth or higher Books, twenty males and twenty-eight females. Total, sixty-six males and ninety-one females. The daily attendance at school at present is, males, fifty-eight, females, one hundred. The religious demoninations of the pupils have been—Established Church, eleven males and fifteen females; Roman Catholic Church fifty-four males and seventy-six females; Presbyterian Church, one male. The average age of the male patients has been 27, and of the females 26 years; there are two male and two female paid teachers, and at least one paid attendant is always assisting in each school-room by teaching and keeping order. Two female patients, who had been teachers, assist in teaching in the female schools, and in both male and female school-rooms, some of the better educated patients act as monitors; at present there are three school-rooms for the males, and three for the females. The progress made in this department is shown by the above school

statistics to a certain extent only. The system of education carried out here aims at the development of the physical, moral, and industrial faculties, no less than at literary instruction. Hence, some share of time and attention of the school classes is devoted to amusing and gymnastic exercises, to music and singing, to industrial and systematic employment, and to religious instruction, and the good health, order, contentment, happiness—in a word, the more healthy tone of the mind and feelings, which result cannot be set down in tables. I cannot doubt that a system similarly carried out in other asylums would tend to the happy results which continue to increase here, with increased experience and knowledge of details; but I much fear that a system which aims at literary instruction only, and still more, if this be only occasional, and not continual, will lead to little good.

The great Pinel has said, “that thirty years’ experience had taught him that a striking analogy subsists between the art of educating and teaching the young, and that of managing the insane, as the same principles are applicable to both.” The no less distinguished Conolly has told us, “that all the experience obtained in the attempt at instruction of the patients in Hanwell Asylum was of a nature to encourage perseverance and an extension of them, and to make it appear probable that most of the aids of juvenile, or at least, of infant education, may yet be introduced into lunatic-asylums for the poorest patients, with results not only singular in their character, but generally beneficial to the patients, and in accordance with all that it is endeavoured to effect by other means.”

It appears to me that those important truths so long since put forward on the subject of the education of the insane by the two greatest promoters of improvement in the treatment of this unfortunate class, have not been carried out equally with most of the other great principles which they introduced or worked out. And, yet, those principles have always been admitted, and never, that I know of, denied. Practical experience has satisfied me completely of what ten years since, on logical principles, I had concluded must be the case—viz., that the true basis of the moral treatment of the insane rests on the same principles, and can be best carried out by the same details as are found efficient in the education of the sane. It is with great pleasure, therefore, that I find so much has been done, and with the most successful results, to realize those principles here, and the favourable notice taken by Dr. Gilchreest, of the Dumfries Asylum, in Scotland, of the progress which the educational system had made in this asylum, makes me hope that the system is appreciated elsewhere, and will extend, as I believe it deserves to do. Education tends to correct insane delusions by the pre-occupation of the mind with correct notions of things. Class or school education

withdraws the moping melancholic from his solitary musings, and brings him into cheering and improving association with his teachers, and with his class fellows, of a lively disposition. But those whose intimate and daily knowledge of the insane makes them acquainted with that class of cases in which previous defective, moral, or intellectual culture forms the basis certainly, perhaps, the essence of their disordered mental condition, ought not to be slow in recognising education as the true and natural corrective of what is less a disease than the normal consequence of wrong training and wrong habits, of thought, feeling, or action. In such cases it may be expected that the duration of school discipline and education ought to be proportionate to the duration of the previous wrong training. In those cases, whilst some functional derangement of the organ of the intellect has to be appropriately treated, the whole intellectual and moral system at the same time has to be re-constructed and reformed. Recovery in such cases is more likely to be gradual than sudden, and a gradual recovery is also more likely to be permanent than a sudden one, if such should occasionally occur. In the past, good results of the system of educating the insane pursued here, and in its great prospective advantages, I am sure that the Board of Governors will find ample reward for the zeal and readiness with which they have supplied the means of introducing and working out the system.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

The school teachers give separate catechetical instruction every Friday to the pupils of their own denomination, the average attendance being as follows:—Roman Catholic—males, 45; females, 70. Protestant—males, 10; females, 20.

The attendants in their respective divisions see that the patients join, according to their religious belief, in saying their morning and evening prayers, and the average attendance on those occasions is 500.

The average attendance at religious service on Sundays is—Roman Catholics, 359; Protestants, 78.

The good effects of those several religious exercises are undoubted, and the ministrations of the Chaplains are most regular. The erection of a separate place of worship for the Protestants has given great satisfaction. The Roman Catholics now occupy solely the original church, but it is not sufficiently large for their accommodation. Church music on the harmonium, and singing in each church, contribute to the good effect of the religious services on the patients.

The following statistics may not be without value or interest to the Board:—The average number taking medicine daily in the year has been 44; the average number on medical diet, 115; the average number not taking daily exercise has been 32; the average weekly

number who got warm baths, for purposes of cleanliness, was 322, showing that each patient got such a bath about once a fortnight; the average number restless at night has been 18, and wet at night, 73; the total number of shower baths given in the year was 316. In the month of August last, I tried the Turkish bath, with thirteen of the male patients, whom I took to Lincoln Place every second or third morning, until they had taken eight baths each. In two of those patients a marked, and in two more a slight improvement occurred during the use of the bath; three continue to hold this improvement without change; the fourth progressed so favourably, and was so well until about a week since, that I hoped he might be discharged recovered, but I regret to say that he has relapsed, and is now again bad in his mind. I cannot therefore say that anyone was recovered by the baths; but on the other hand, not one was in the least injured. All liked the baths, and the short trial I made of them makes me look forward with much interest to the results of further trials in asylums, where the establishment of Turkish baths on the premises gives an opportunity of testing its continued use in the several forms of insanity. The cases I selected were all cases of melancholia, or dementia of some standing.

In conclusion, I think it due to my fellow officers to acknowledge my debt to them for their co-operation in the efficient working of the institution, by the faithful discharge of their duties in their several departments. Of the chaplains I have already spoken. The aid of my colleagues—medical and surgical—has been ever ready and valuable in consultation. The resident apothecary has performed his most important duties with great assiduity, and on the occasions of my absence, occasionally unavoidable, has been always at hand to meet any emergency. The matron has been most painstaking, and by constant intercourse with the patients, has largely contributed to their kind and humane treatment. The school teachers have fulfilled their admirable mission with great zeal. The other officers have been punctual in the performance of their duties, and the attendants have been, with few exceptions, efficient.

I have the honor to be,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH LALOR, M.D, &c.,

Resident Medical Superintendent.